

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES DEAD

HE SUCCUMBS TO AN ATTACK OF NEURALGIA OF THE HEART.

ford B. Hayes died here to-night. Early in the evening an inquiry elicited the response that the General had passed a fairly good day and was

resting well. The chance for the worse was rapid, and at 11 o'clock the distinguished ex-President passed away. The first intelligence of this was received when Webb C. Hayes came downtown and quietly announced that his father had just died.

The ex-President left home last Monday on a trip to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland. During the last month he had complained of one or two slight attacks of neuralgia of the heart, but as these soon passed away he thought nothing of them. On Saturday, while visiting his son Webb, at Cleveland, he experienced a severe recurrence of the malady, but, being prepared for his return home, proceeded on his journey, accompanied by his son.

The ex-President was met at the station by his other son, Rutherford B. Hayes, and his family physician, Dr. F. S. Hibbich, who took him to his home in a carriage. The physician from that time to the end was almost constantly in attendance on his distressed patient.

Although Mr. Hayes's condition was regarded as rather serious, and excited the alarm of his family, the encouragement given them by Dr. Hillbliss led them to believe that the patient would soon recover. For this reason all knowledge of the ex-President's illness was kept from the public, and the fact that he was suffering from heart trouble did not become known until yesterday. The citizens received the news with sorrow, and the ex-President's condition was everywhere the subject of discussion to-day, as he had ever been the warm friend and benefactor of the people of this city.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Kenyon College, and a member of the Cambridge Law School, and an efficient lawyer, a gallant soldier under Rosecrans, McClellan and Sheridan, a Congress man, a Governor twice elected and once President of the United States.

Mr. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. He led his class at college, and after completing his studies in Cambridge and in Thomas Sprague's law office at Columbus, secured a position in the law office of his father, and in 1846 was elected to the Ohio bar. He was recommended him to public favor, and his reputation at the bar was so good that he was elected City Solicitor in 1858.

At the outbreak of the war he received the appointment of major of the 23d Ohio Infantry. This was one of the first regiments in the field, and it had as its commander Colonel William S. Rosecrans. Early in June, 1861, the regiment was mustered into service for three years, but before it left Camp Chase its commander received a commission as brigadier general in the Regular Army. Late in July the regiment was ordered to Clarksville, W. Va., and had its first active service in the battle of Monocacy, where it was ordered to the Rich Mountain range. Major Hayes served temporarily as judge-advocate in General Rosecrans's staff, and in November, 1861, he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel. In April, 1862, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, left its winter quarters and moved to Princeton, N. J., where two companies of skirmishing men were sent to the front. On May 10, 1862, the regiment was attacked by four regiments of the enemy under command of General Heath, and after making a determined stand, was compelled to retire. In the heat of August orders were received to march with all possible dispatch to the Great Kanawha. The regiment made its headquarters at Parkersburg, and on August 10, 1862, it was ordered to Washington where it joined General Meade's army.

The first shots at South Mountain were fired by Colonel Hayes's command. The regiment was ordered to ascend the mountain at an early hour by an unrequented road. The enemy were posted behind stone walls, and greatly outnumbered their assailants. The regiment was exposed to a heavy fire of small arms, musketry and grape. The range, out of the 350 men, was reduced to 100. In action, 100 men lay dead or wounded on the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was fatally wounded, his arm being broken, and the command devolved upon Major Comly. The commander, however, was not ready for ambulance or hospital; there was still a good deal of night in him, for he reappeared on the field undaunted, with his sword half-dressed, and fought until he was killed. That his men were not discouraged was his glory. After the battle of South Mountain, the regiment was ordered to the Kanawha Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment, and in December, 1862, was placed in the command of the First Brigade of the Kanawha Division. During the campaign of 1863 his division was exposed to arduous rather than dangerous service. He was promoted to Major-General for gallantry at Winchester, and was killed at Fort Crick. In the battle of

company, and Hay's brigade, after advancing across several open fields, gained the crest of a hill and caught a glimpse of the enemy's line. Moving forward under a heavy fire the brigade dashed through a fringe of underbrush and halted on the edge of a rough field of fifty yards. The enemy's line consisted of a line of water, the line watering Colonel Hayes' command. He was under a shower of bullets and grape, and dragged his way through the water. He was the first man over. The infantry lumbered through the moccasins, and the enemy were driven back. Colonel Hayes exposed himself bravely, and was the first to advance of the line. When his horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped with his life. As he lay on the field, stunned by his fall and wondering why the troops were not ordered to charge the enemy's line, there was a cloud of dust on the horizon. Winchester tumbled, and the Virginia Cavalry camp on his emergency horse to time to save his life. During this terrible campaign Colonel Hayes had three horses shot under him and was wounded four times. In the spring of 1865 he was given the command of an expedition against Lynchburg, and was preparing to cross the mountains of West Virginia when the war was brought to a close. For his bravery at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek he was

At the fall of 1854 General Hayes was elected to Congress from Cincinnati by a large majority. He seldom appeared on the floor of the House, not making any elaborate speeches nor taking a prominent part in the reconstruction measures which engrossed the attention of Congress. It was a matter of course that a member of the House and was chairman of the committee on Library. The delegation from Ohio at that time was a very strong one, including General Schenck, John A. Bingham, James M. Ashley, Samuel Schickelberger and Columbus Delano and it is not surprising that the brilliant and energetic member took a part in his brilliant career. He was elected to be a 11th-term. In 1867, he was re-elected, but resigned the place in 1867, in order to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. His opponent was Judge Thurman, and the contest was a close one. The Republican platform of that year had several unpopular measures, and General Hayes entered upon the canvass with an unwonted vigor, won hosts of friends by his bearing on the stump, and was elected by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes. In 1869 he was re-nominated, his opponent being Mr. Pendleton, and he was